Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1810. [699

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

A FEW HOGSHEADS

First quality Molasses,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Anderson.

January 18.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris
[illegible] barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Soal Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks

WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 3 d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 12th inst. a Negro Man slave named *BILL*—he calls himself *Bill Payne*, belonging to the subscriber, living in Charles county, state of Maryland. The said slave is a house servant, waits and drives a carriage very well; he is 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, small face, handsome lively eyes, is very fond of strong liquor, plays on the fiddle—had on and took with him one suit of blue nankeens, a dark cloth coat and overalls, two jackets of Bennett's cord, two India cotton shirts, one with ruffles, one pair of good boots, one hat half worn, and sundry other wearing apparel, not sufficiently known to be well described. The said slave took a fiddle with him, and it is expected that he intends to go to Frederick Town (Maryland). The above reward will be paid for securing the said slave in any public jail, and reasonable charges if brought to me in Charles county.

Priscilla H. Courts.

January 23.

FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing SCHOONER

General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

PRESAGE,

Well found and nearly new, burthen 1500 barrels, laying at M'Clean's wharf. For terms apply to

Tenny & Ober, or
Daniel M'Clean.

Landing from the above vessel, and for sale,

13 hhds. COFFEE,
40 bags COCOA, and
3 puncheons RUM.

Tenny & Ober.

January 12.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque

George William,

Burthen 150 tons,

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.

The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

TO RENT,

A handsome convenient two story Brick Dwelling House, with out houses complete, and garden situate on Patrick between King and Prince-streets.

ALSO,

A convenient two story Frame House on the Mall. Apply to

Isaac Gibson.

January 15.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. def.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, 25th instant, will be sold, on the premises, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months,

Two two story Brick Houses

situated on Royal street, between Prince and Duke streets, and several vacant Lots of Ground, situated on Royal & Duke streets.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 16.

LANDING

From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle:

15 hhds. Retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

January 8.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas,
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas

TEAS.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
and
Hyson Skin,

WINES,
Madeira,
Lisbon,
Claret, and
Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey
per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo,
Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,
Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 28.

Ten Dollars Reward

For apprehending and delivering to me a negro man named SAM, who left this on the 13th instant; he is by trade a blacksmith, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather slender in form, and has a pleasant countenance. If taken out of this county an additional compensation will be allowed.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon

January 15—1w

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE subscriber offers to sell or exchange for property in the town of Alexandria, 200 acres of Land upon the Great Kanhawa river, in the state of Virginia. The land is situated immediately upon the banks of the river and nearly opposite the mouth of Pocotallico creek. It is all bottom, free from ponds, guts and slashes, and in point of situation as well as quality equal to any lands upon said river. A more particular description will be given and the terms made known by application to the subscriber who will give an indisputable title.

John D. Simms.

January 23. 3aw3w

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF MR. MADISON UNVEILED.

NO. VIII.

Mr. Smith's offensive insinuations and irritating language to Mr. Jackson.

We have shewn, that neither the original charge of insult, preferred against Mr. Jackson, in the note, by which his functions were suspended, nor the milder and corrected explanation, of that charge, in the letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney, can be supported by any fair construction of Mr. Jackson's letters. What, then, is the result? Why, that the *certainty* of a continuance of a state of irritation and danger, and the possibility of the horrible calamities of war, are to be endured by the people of the United States, on account of an *imaginary* insult, of such extreme tenuity, of such an imperceptible & intangible form, that it requires all the sophistry of Mr. Giles, in a speech of twenty pages, to present a faint and feeble picture of it. An insult of so subtle and changeable a nature, that every man who would point it out, varies in the selection of the offensive passage, and in the construction of the parts selected.

Who are the men, who would thus inflame the nation to mortal hatred and inextinguishable rage? Are they the same persons, who, in a moment of pretended reconciliation, told his Britannic majesty, that his offer of reparation for the Chesapeake did *not comport with his honor or dignity?* Or are we to be hurried on to our ruin, under the belief, that *sensibility and rights* are all on our side, and that while the sovereign of another nation shall not even look *awry at us*, we may, without offence, impeach his good faith, and question his honor?

Let us endeavor, for the first time, towards Great Britain, to adopt the golden rule of Christianity, which, if it be not respected as an authority in our cabinet, it is hoped, has yet some influence with the sober and religious part of our people; and while we are courting a war, on account of pretended insults, in the letters of Mr. Jackson, let us see whether the language of Mr. Smith be wholly faithless—in short, whether it be unnecessarily affrontive.

The correspondence, in the late case, was opened by Mr. Smith, by his letter of the 9th of October, and we doubt whether so abrupt, so rude and offensive a note can be found in the whole annals of diplomacy, if we except the uniform tenor of the *French correspondence with us.*

This letter is in the nature of a manifesto, rather than of a friendly enquiry. It charges Great Britain with perfidy—it declares, by anticipation, that she had no *apology* for it—it alledges, that she had made no explanations of her conduct, but that she had accompanied this neglect by new and insulting pretensions. It goes further—it specifies those pretensions, though, as we shall hereafter shew, they had been absolutely denied by the British minister, in previous conversations, and in fact, no such propositions have ever been suggested by him. After all these charges, as unqualified, unmeasured and indecorous in their language as they turn out to be unfounded in point of fact, the common rules of diplomacy would have required that Mr. Smith should have concluded, which he did *not*, with some expressions of confidence in the *disposition of his Britannic* majesty to reconcile his conduct with good faith and with the principles of justice. These professions, insincere enough to be sure, are a species of counterfeit coins, of little or no intrinsic value, but which usage has rendered an indispensable medium of diplomatic intercourse. And who ought more scrupulously to adhere to the use of them, than our inflammable rulers, who can calmly hazard the existence of a nation, for a supposed failure of etiquette?

If Mr. Jackson had replied to this letter of Mr. Smith (which, we must recollect, was the commencement of the correspondence) "that the temper in which Mr. Smith's letter was conceived, too much resembled the *ingracious tone* in which Mr. Erskine's arrangement was expressed, to leave any hope of benefit from the protraction of the intercourse," all impartial men would have thought him justified.

That it must have had, and that it in fact, *did* have, as was doubtless intended, an inauspicious and unfavorable effect on Mr. Jackson's mind, and on the future style of the negociation, there can be no doubt. It is not a favorable mode of commencing a settlement of antient controversies, to begin with a *blow.*

The second instance of indecorum on the part of Mr. Smith, which falls very little short of contradiction, and whatever it may fail of amounting to that, may be fairly placed to the account of prevarication, is of vast importance, because the same insult, if it be one, to the British minister, is repeated by Mr. Madison in his message.—It is the allegation made in Mr. Smith's first letter, that he learned with surprise and regret, that Mr. Jackson, so far from coming prepared to make explanations for the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, had been directed to insist upon terms inadmissible and affrontive.

Mr. Smith represented in this introductory letter—

1st. *That Mr. Jackson, had no instructions to make any explanation of the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement.*

2dly. *That in the affair of the Chesapeake he had no authority to assign any reasons for the refusal to accept that part of Mr. Erskine's agreement, but that his powers were limitted merely to tendering a note, offering the terms of satisfaction, on condition, that he should receive a simultaneous answer from our government, accepting those terms as satisfactory.*

3dly. *That he was not authorized to offer any new proposals for the repeal of the orders in council of Nov.* 1807.

And lastly, That it was the intention of the British government, not to revoke those orders, but upon the three famous conditions, which were declared inadmissible by our government, and which had formed the basis of Mr. Erskine's instructions.

Now I propose to prove, not only that this statement was in every respect, except as to the third proposition, untrue and unsupported by the correspondence; but that it was offensively *adhered to*, after Mr. Jackson's explicit declarations to the contrary, not only by Mr. Smith, but by Mr. Madison in his message.

If this shall be made out satisfactorily—if it shall be proved in a manner to defy contradiction, or refutation, then it will follow, that our government are chargeable, not only with an unfair, but a disreputable misrepresentation of the views of the British cabinet, and with a formal contradiction of Mr. Jackson's solemn *asservations.* It should here be remembered, that Mr. Jackson is the representative of a sovereign power, which treats with us on equal terms, and that to call in question his veracity, is to doubt the veracity or honor of his sovereign.

Let us take up each point distinctly, and in the order in which Mr. Smith states them—

1st. *Did Mr. Jackson tell Mr. Smith that he had no instructions to offer any explanation of the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's agreement—and that he failed to make any?*

Mr. Jackson admits, that he had made no formal communication of the motives for the disavowal, for which he assigns two reasons—

1st. *That Mr. Canning had hastened with an ardent zeal to satisfy our government before any complaint had been made by our minister, to explain to Mr. Pinkney the motive of the disavowal; and this note by an empty and insincere declaration of Mr. Erskine's having violated his orders, by a candid disclosure of his* actual instructions.

This was more than the laws of nations required. It would have been sufficient to have declared he had no full powers, but Great Britain was unwilling that her good faith should be called in question. She would not defend herself on ordinary and sufficient ground. She produces the private instructions, and demonstrates the violation of them in toto. Those instructions moreover, were supposed to have emanated from our own proposals, and she would have been justified, in retorting the breach of faith upon us; but she delicately abstained. She confined herself to her own justification, and by the laws of nations, by our own former example in former treaties made by us, she was fairly exhonerated.

Secondly. The second reason for not having offered an explicit defence of the disavowal through Mr. Jackson, was, that Mr. Erskine had been directed to make it, and it was supposed, when Mr. Jackson came away, that he had done it. G. Britain he declares, was unwilling to rest so long under the imputation of a want of good faith, and therefore instantly ordered her minister here to explain her motives.

One would suppose this would satisfy the most fastidious and captious government, but Mr. Jackson, anxious to remove every possible objection to an amicable adjustment adds,

"*But, if* beyond this, *any incidental discussion, or explanation should be wished for by this government, I come fully prepared to enter into them—I even consider them to* have taken place *between us. I have certainly derived great satisfaction from the several* hours *we have spent in conference on* these subjects"

We here perceive, that the explanations had in fact been made, though not in the formal manner which the scrupulous nicety of our government, required. We see, moreover, that he came fully authorised to supply whatever was *deficient* in the explanations of Mr. Canning or Mr. Erskine.

To this fair offer, Mr. Smith replies in his letter of Oct. 46, that his objection was not so much to the want of explanation as to the failure of that solemnity and formality which such an important case required. Let us examine this principle:—We make a bargain with a minister without demanding his powers: It appears not only that he possessed none, but thst he had violated his positive and clear instructions: The law of nations in such a case require no apology from the nation which refuses to confirm the agreement of its unauthorised and culpable agent. We on the other hand demsnd not an explanation which was given to us, and which we had no right to require, but a solemn and formal embassy, and a penitential and apologetick document from a nation, which had only exercised its acknowledged rights.

We may judge from this circumstance of the temper with which this negociation has been conduceted, and how impossible it is, that Great Britain should ever satisfy our cabinet. "We should not be contented, said Mr. Ames, with a temper like this, if the treaty left king George his island, not even if he stipulsed to pay rent for it."

But Mr. Smith, not content with this haughty requisition, proceeds, in the *same letter*, to contsadict Mr. Jackson.

"*As you have disclaimed any* authority to offer explanations *for the disavowal*," &c. [See page 47 of the printed documents.]

Mr. Jackson, however irritated at this repetition, after his express offer to make any additional explanation which might be deemed necessary, in place of recriminating language, chooses the more prudent course of taking away all pretext from his opponent, by stating formally the grounds of the disavowal:

"*I have therefore no hesitation in informing you, that his majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement concluded between you and* Mr. Erskine, because *it was concluded in* violation *of that gentleman's instructions, and* altogether without authority *to agree to the terms of it.*"

Here one would suppese this question at rest. The true, the only, and two sufficient reasons were assigned, which ought to have satisfied any impartial and honorable mind.

Still the pertinacity of our minister did not cease. Still it was deemed necessary to affront his Britannic majesty, through his representative. In Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Pinkney, (page 82 of the printed documents) he says, that besides Mr. Jackson's *indistinct* and reluctant explanation of the reasons for the disavowal, he did not make his proposal till he had made such progress in his offensive insinuation as made it proper to wait the issue of his reply about to be given to it.

It is here seen, that this most distinct, plain, correct and forcible explanation—an explanation the most perfect that could be given, couched in distinct and appropriate language, to wit: That Mr. Erskine had no authority and had violated his instructions, is declared to be reluctant and *inexplicit.* Nor did the misrepresentation and contradiction end here. It ascended to a higher source—Mr. Madison, *long after this*, referring solely to this point, declares in his message, that,

"It could not be doubted that the new minister could at least be charged with conciliatory explanations."

"Reasonable and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled."

We now pass to the second charge of Mr. Smith against Mr. Jackson, and the British cabinet, that Mr. Jackson not only assigned *no reason* for the disavowal of that part of Mr. Erskine's arrangement which regarded the Chesapeake, but that he had only proposed to tender a note offering a satisfaction which should be simultaneous with our acceptance of the satisfaction.

This charge in its *first branch* is totally unfounded; and in the second part of it, the ground taken by the British minister is perfectly defensible not only by the law of nations, but by the circumstances which attended their former offer of satisfaction for this unauthorised injury.

1st. Then, the first part of the charge that Mr. Jackson, did not come prepared to assign any reason for the rejection of this part of the agreement, is unfounded.

Mr. Jackson in his first letter declares,

"That he was authorized to renew the offer made by Erskine, notwithstanding the ungracious manner in which it had been *formerly received.* You have said, addressing Mr. Smith, that you so fully understood the particulars of that offer, that I deem it unnecessary to recapitulate them here."

This clause tenders *specifically* the terms, because Mr. Erskine's arrangement was in our own possession, and Mr. Smith had declared his full knowledge of them. It does more: It assigns the reasons why that part of the agreement was not fulfiled—"because of the *ungracious* manner it which it was accepted."

We have shewn in a former number, in what the ungraciousness of this manner consisted—but shall it be insisted that Mr. Jackson was bound to repeat the offensive terms? If a man calls me a liar or a thief, is it not enough for me to allude to his offensive epithets, but must I be compelled to repeat the outrageous expressions?

But Mr. Jackson is more explicit; he tells Mr. Smith "that his majesty would be justified in rejecting that agreement not only on account of the form, in which his minister had tendered it, but of the manner in which that *tender had been received.*" He adds, "that he had elucidated that observation by a referrence to a particular expressions which made the terms of satisfaction appear *unacceptable* to the American government, at the very moment when they were accepted."

The just and honorable pride of Mr. Jackson forbade his repeating to the world the insulting expressions, but an American, who thinks as I do, that our government put an unnecessary impediment in the way of adjustment, is restrained by no such delicacy.

It was because our government declared "that the offer made by his Britannic majesty did not comport with his honor and dignity; that it was *dishonorable* in him to make it; that the agreement was rejected. This is the reason assigned, and yet we are told this is *no explanation.* A Virginia nobleman would not hesitate to take away *the life* of a fellow-citizen on *such a ground*, and yet we are told this is no reasonable ground for rejecting a bargain.

This phrase, purposely introduced, shews, as Mr. Jackson says, that the satisfaction given was *unacceptable* to our government, and yet we complain that this *unacceptable* and insufficient satisfaction is withheld!!!

——*Proh Pudor!!*

The second part of this charge in relation to the Chesapeake is now to be considered. Is it affrontive to us? Is it injurious that Great Britain should insist upon having our acceptance of the satisfaction simultaneous, cotemporaneous with the offer? Is it unreasonable that she should insist on seeing the letter agreeing to receive the satisfaction. We think not, because,

1st. Mr. Jackson states that this is the invariable course of European governments in like cases.

Is this denied by Mr. Smith? We have three letters of his, after this assertion, and Mr. Jackson's principles are not questioned. But,

2dly. If no such usage had before existed, here were special reasons for the adoption of such a rule.

G. Britain, thro' Mr. Erskine, had tendered a full satisfaction for the Chesapeake affair, which had been accepted by us—but owing to his neglect of demanding our answer and agreeing to it beforehand, our government had inserted the *most affrontive language* ever introduced into a diplomatic correspondence. Was it then unreasonable that Great Britain should be unwilling again to confide in our delicacy—again to repose in our sense of decorum.

But lastly, here was a serious controversy about to be adjusted, here was a trespass on our rights about to be compromised by the payment of money, and the acknowledgment of wrong.

Did any prudent man ever pay his money or tender his satisfaction, without seeing his discharge, without receiving his receipt in full? If such imprudence does not occur in private life, how could it be expected of a nation which had no extraordinary reason to confide in *our good will?*

But Mr. Smith and Mr. Madison so far from confiding in these positive assurances of Mr. Jackson of *his powers in relation to the* Chesapeake, and of his being cloathed with the fullest authority, continue in the future correspondence and in the message after the whole negociation was closed, to insinuate that he had no competent power,

at he had made no specific offer, and that his intimations were accompanied with inadmissible pretensions on this point.

I shall hereafter distinctly examine these pretensions which are declared inadmissible, but at present my object is simply to show, and that I have fully done, that our Cabinet have in very indecorous language, contradicted Mr. Jackson's most solemn assertions, and misrepresented in a glaring manner his observations.

As to the third charge brought against Great Britain, that of having made no proposals for the repeal of the orders in council, it is the only one in which our government have not come to a flat contradiction of Mr. Jackson's assertions.

But it will be seen that they do not stand upon better ground as to this charge.

It is true that Mr. Jackson did not come authorised to receive or to make any other proposals for the repeal of the orders in council.

And what are the reasons? The most respectful to us, the most justifiable in themselves. They are:

1st. Because it would have been indecorous and indeed affrontive to renew the propositions which, although they probably first emanated from our cabinet, we had been fit to disavow and *reject*.

2dly. Because *we*, claiming the repeal of a measure which Great-Britain had adopted as a just retaliation on her enemy, she had a right to expect that we should propose a substitute of resistance to her enemy which would take the place of her orders, and would fulfil the duty which she contended we were bound to perform in order to entitle us to our neutral privileges.

But lastly, and the most important reason of all, was, that she had in repeated instances tried the effect of propositions in vain. In the case of Mr. Rose and Mr. Erskine, she had stated *her terms*, and as soon as they were known we had demanded *something higher* which she could not grant—besides, as the last proposal came from *her* and we had *rejected* it, she had a right to expect a proposal from us.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

The sloop Unity, captain Hand, from Philadelphia, for this place, arrived at Norfolk on the 19th inst.

A Federal Fact.—On the 27th of Dec. 1809, Mr. Gallatin made a report to the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the direct tax, laid during the presidency of Mr. Adams, shewing the payments which have been made by the respective states, together with the sums unaccounted for, &c. *Two States*, and *Two States* only, have settled their accounts with the nation, on this subject. And which States, would any body imagine those two to be? Why, none other than Connecticut and Delaware. Yes, these two despised and calumniated Federal States are the only ones which *punctually* pay their taxes. South Carolina, owes more than $33,000 of her quota, and Georgia more than 27,000 dollars of hers. And yet the noisy gentry which these States send to Congress, the Troups and Smelts, and Bibbs etc. undoubtedly are considered by our administration, as the representatives of much more genuine republicans, than such men as Dana, Vandyke, etc. The difference between Federal republicanism, and Democratic republicanism, is fairly represented by *cash in hand*, and *being in debt*. Federal States pay well, and fight well—*But they won't go to war* to gratify the spleen, or the revenge of a French party, nor to uphold the stateliness of Democratic dignity.

[*Conn. Mirror.*]

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, 13th *November*, 1809.

SIR,

"Once more I must beg pardon for addressing you on the affairs of our territory, for the same reasons I before offered, namely, that our delegate has not talents to serve the true interest of the U. States.

"I am now well persuaded that *justice* will soon dispose of the man in a proper manner, that has for years been a disgrace to the *army and government*—Whe is gone the work is not finished, let the eye of Congress be turned toward this ill fated territory, not with a view of giving us a state as our F....h legislature wish—No! rather place us again in the first grade of government and give us a man of talents to govern us. The heterogeneous mass that form our population is not fitted for self government—and under the command of the poor weak man that now governs, we bear more the appearance of a *French colony* than an American territory. We have men filling the highest offices, who publicly boast of holding allegiance to Napoleon. Those who followed the fate of Laussat have remained here as spies and agents of their imperial master—for some time they were very guarded and cautious, latterly great reinforcements have joined them from Cuba and St. Domingo, and they have thrown off their armes reserve and speak out boldly. One thing worthy of notice is, this city has been supporting between 70 and 80 French officers for 4 or 5 weeks past, paying their boarding at 4 dolls. per week. A national vessel is now prepared to carry them to France; yet many of them say they will avail themselves of this good apportunity and remain among us, and there is very little doubt with me, but our governor will immediately give those who solicit, appointments under our government.

"In 1804 when we first commenced legislation, among the earliest objects that engaged the council, was to prevent the introduction of the people of color from St. Domingo and the West Indies generally; laws were then passed, and supplements since totally forbidding under the heaviest penallies, the introduction of persons of color; but those laws are now a dead letter, mulattoes and negroes are now recognised in our streets, who were executioners for Dessalines and Christophe.

"The French consul, Mons. Deforges stationed here, some time ago solicited permission to admit into our port a French privateer, which was granted, and orders given to our navy and fort, to salute her, by his excellency governor Claiborne; which salute was given and returned. As she came in in distress, she was permitted to refit; when ready for sea, lieut. Porter, who commands the navy on this station, sent an armed vessel with the La Franchise, the name of the privateer, to Balize, to have her sent to sea, which was done—she was absent about six weeks, and returned again in *distress*, after robbing no doubt many of our vessels and Spanish vessels, as she is full of indigo, Cochineal and Spanish Dollars—commodore Porter seized her, the attorney general has libelled her; on which the consul and the master, captain Chaveher abandoned her, saying it is a want of national hospitality. Probably you will have the case at Washington this winter."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 24.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Mr. Bassett reported a bill for incorporating the Episcopal society of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Monrow offered a resolution to instruct the commerce and manufactures, to enquire into the expediency of establishing sundry ports of entry on the western waters of the United States. Agreed to.

A communication from the secretary of the treasury giving information relative to private armed vessels agreeably to the call of the house on the 8th inst. was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Newton from the committee appointed to wait on the President with the request to cause to be laid before the house a return of the army, reported that they had performed that service, and the president was pleased to say that the information should be communicated.

Mr. Johnson from the committee of claims, reported on several private petitions, which reports were accepted by the house.

The unfinished business of yesterday was called up. The question to engross for a third reading being still before the house.

Mr. Livermore spoke at considerable length against the bill.

Mr. Desha made a most violent war-speech—he again repeated the old story of Pearce—Chesapeake—impressment of seamen, &c. &c. He would state his view of what ought to be done—he would lay an embargo for 60 days, in order to get in our floating property—request the president to send off despatches to our minister in London———and in France, if gentlemen wish it [he does not we suppose] with the ultimatum, demanding of them a redress of our grievances, and in the interim authorize the President to accept the service of 40,000 volunteers [if they should offer we presume] to serve for one year, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning—if our demands were not complied, issue letters of marque and reprisal, and take from them their North American colonies. He expressed great apprehension at the prospect of the present dominant party losing their power by their weak and temporising policy, exhorted them to more energy and said the people would bear them out in it. [doubtful.]

Mr. Sawyer followed him in another speech of the same kind.

☞ *CHARITY SERMON.*

THE Rev. BISHOP NEALE, of George-Town, will preach a *Charity Sermon* in the Catholic Church of this place, on Sunday next, the 28th instant, when a collection will be made for the benefit of the *POOR, generally*.

The congregation have got their Organ up and in good order—it will on that day accompany the choir.

The trustees of the Catholic congregation have heard with regret of an attempt having been made to circulate a report, that members of other persuasions are debarred the privilege of visiting their church:

They take this opportunity respectfully to invite the members of the different congregations to attend not only on the present occasion, when "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord,"—but at all other times when their church is open.

January 25.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
JANUARY 20th, 1810.

ORDERED,

That the Superintendant of Police cause a post to be placed at each end of the alley on Cameron-street, leading past the Episcopal church, in such manner as to prevent the passage of carriages, and to make a convenient foot path in said alley, and that the sum of ten dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

ORDERED, That the Superintendant of Police cause the street in the neighborhood of the diagonal pump to be repaired in such manner as to prevent injury to the water of the said pump.

ORDERED, That Jonathan Butcher and William Rhodes be a committee to settle the collector's account and to prepare a general statement for publication.

ORDERED, That the Superintendant of Police be directed to examine Thorn's alley and have it cleared of any manure or offensive substances found therein.

Extract from the minutes,
ADAM LYNN, c. c.

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent for ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side o Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick-streets.

R. MOSS.

January 5. 2aw4w

STRONG BEER FOR SALE.

A few barrels of the first quality, made by J. Leonard, Baltimore, of which I shall have a regular supply during the season, price six dollars, barrels returnable.

JEROME PLUMMER.

January 8 2awtf

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,
J. B. Nicholls, *Sec'y.*

January 4

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, a GREY MARE, with saddle, bridle, martingale, collar, and saddle bags—it is supposed she was rode off by some person and turned loose. She is 14 hands high, is crest fallen, has a bob tail, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the Printer hereof shall receive the above reward and if brought back with the saddle, bridle, &c. shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars.

January 25. 3t

☞ FRESH FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of fresh English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Bloom and Muscadel Raisins, Sweet Oranges—Also, a few firkins Butter from the back country.

Thomas Patten.

January 24.

☞ Intending to remove to

the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of *Sebastian Spring Tavern*, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23.

A. LINDO.

January 23.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, a GREY MARE, with saddle, bridle, martingale, collar, and saddle bags—it is supposed she was rode off by some person and turned loose. She is 14 hands high, is crest fallen, has a bob tail, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the Printer hereof shall receive the above reward and if brought back with the saddle, bridle, &c. shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars.

January 25. 3t

LANDING

From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle;

115 hhds. Retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

January 8.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Jan. Term, 1810.

Ordered, That the executors of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel*, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 10th day of January, 1810.

Barbara Hellrigle, *Ex'rx.*
Jacob Christian Hellrigel,
John Douglas,
Ex'rs of Christian Ludwick Hellrigel

January 10. 3taw3w

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (HARDY COUNTY)

PRACTISES *in the Inferior and Superior Courts of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, and in the Superior Courts of Loudoun.*

December 12. 1aw3t

at he had made no specific offer, and that his intimations were accompanied with inadmissible pretensions on this point.

I shall hereafter distinctly examine these pretensions which are declared inadmissible, but at present my object is simply to shew, and that I have fully done, that our Cabinet have in very indecorous language, contradicted Mr. Jackson's most solemn assertions, and misrepresented in a glaring manner his observations.

As to the third charge brought against Great Britain, that of having made no proposals for the repeal of the orders in council, it is the only one in which our government have not come to a flat contradiction of Mr. Jackson's assertions.

But it will be seen that they do not stand upon better ground as to this charge.

It is true that Mr. Jackson did not come authorised to receive or to make any other proposals for the repeal of the orders in council.

And what are the reasons? The most respectful to us, the most justifiable in themselves. They are:

1st. Because it would have been indecorous and indeed affrontive to renew the propositions which, although they probably first emanated from our cabinet, we had seen fit to disavow and *reject*.

2dly. Because *we*, claiming the repeal of a measure which Great-Britain had adopted as a just retaliation on her enemy, she had a right to expect that we should propose a substitute of resistance to her enemy which would take the place of her orders, and would fulfil the duty which she contended we were bound to perform in order to entitle us to our neutral privileges.

But lastly, and the most important reason of all, was, that she had in repeated instances tried the effect of propositions in vain. In the case of Mr. Rose and Mr. Erskine, she had stated *her terms*, and as soon as they were known we had demanded *something higher* which she could not grant—besides, as the last proposal came from *her* and we had *rejected* it, she had a right to expect a proposal from us.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

The sloop Unity, captain Hand, from Philadelphia, for this place, arrived at Norfolk on the 19th inst.

A Federal Fact.—On the 27th of Dec. 1809, Mr. Gallatin made a report to the Senate of the United States, on the subject of the direct tax, laid during the presidency of Mr. Adams, shewing the payments which have been made by the respective states, together with the sums unaccounted for, &c. *Two States*, and *Two States* only, have settled their accounts with the nation, on this subject. And which States, would any body imagine those two to be? Why, none other than Connecticut and Delaware. Yes, these two despised and calumniated Federal States are the only ones which *punctually* pay their taxes. South Carolina, owes more than $33,000 of her quota, and Georgia more than 27,000 dollars of hers. And yet the noisy gentry which these States send to Congress, the Troups and Smelts, and Bibbs etc. undoubtedly are considered by our administration, as the representatives of much more genuine republicans, than such men as Dana, Vandyke, etc. The difference between Federal republicanism, and Democratic republicanism, is fairly represented by *cash in hand*, and *being in debt*. Federal States pay well, and fight well---*But they won't go to war* to gratify the spleen, or the revenge of a French party, nor to uphold the stateliness of Democratic dignity.

[*Conn. Mirror.*]

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, 13th *November*, 1809.

SIR,

"Once more I must beg pardon for addressing you on the affairs of our territory, for the same reasons I before offered, namely, that our delegate has not talents to serve the true interest of the U. States.

"I am now well persuaded that *justice* will soon dispose of the man in a proper manner, that has for years been a disgrace to the *army and government*---Who is gone the work is not finished, let the eye of Congress be turned toward this ill fated territory, not with a view of giving us a state as our F....h legislature wish---No! rather place us again in the first grade of government and give us a man of talents to govern us. The heterogeneous mass that form our population is not fitted for self government---and under the command of the poor weak man that now governs, we bear more the appearance of a *French colony* than an American territory. We have men filling the highest offices, who publicly boast of holding allegiance to Napoleon. Those who followed the fate of Laussat have remained here as spies and agents of their imperial master---for some time they were very guarded and cautious, latterly great reinforcements have joined them from Cuba and St. Domingo, and they have thrown off their former reserve and speak out boldly. One thing worthy of notice is, this city has been supporting between 70 and 80 French officers for 4 or 5 weeks past, paying their boarding at 4 dolls. per week. A national vessel is now prepared to carry them to France; yet many of them say they will avail themselves of this good apportunity and remain among us, and there is very little doubt with me, but our governor will immediately give those who solicit, appointments under our government.

"In 1804 when we first commenced legislation, among the earliest objects that engaged the council, was to prevent the introduction of the people of color from St. Domingo and the West Indies generally; laws were then passed, and supplements since totally forbidding under the heaviest penalties, the introduction of persons of color; but those laws are now a dead letter, mulattoes and negroes are now recognised in our streets, who were executioners for Dessalines and Christophe.

"The French consul, Mons. Deforges stationed here, some time ago solicited permission to admit into our port a French privateer, which was granted, and orders given to our navy and fort, to salute her, by his excellency governor Claiborne; which salute was given and returned. As she came in in distress, she was permitted to refit; when ready for sea, lieut. Porter, who commands the navy on this station, sent an armed vessel with the La Franchise, the name of the privateer, to Balize, to have her sent to sea, which was done---she was absent about six weeks, and returned again in *distress*, after robbing no doubt many of our vessels and Spanish vessels, as she is full of indigo, Cochineal and Spanish Dollars---commodore Porter seized her, the attorney general has libelled her; on which the consul and the master, captain Chaveher abandoned her, saying it is a want of national hospitality. Probably you will have the case at Washington this winter."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 24.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Mr. Bassett reported a bill for incorporating the Episcopal society of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Monrow offered a resolution to instruct the commerce and manufactures, to enquire into the expediency of establishing sundry ports of entry on the western waters of the United States. Agreed to.

A communication from the secretary of the treasury giving information relative to private armed vessels agreeably to the call of the house on the 8th inst. was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Newton from the committee appointed to wait on the President with the request to cause to be laid before the house a return of the army, reported that they had performed that service, and the president was pleased to say that the information should be communicated.

Mr. Johnson from the committee of claims, reported on several private petitions, which reports were accepted by the house.

The unfinished business of yesterday was called up. The question to engross for a third reading being still before the house,

Mr. Livermore spoke at considerable length against the bill.

Mr. Desha made a most violent war-speech—he again repeated the old story of Pearce—Chesapeake—impressment of seamen, &c. &c. He would state his view of what ought to be done---he would lay an embargo for 60 days, in order to get in our floating property—request the president to send off despatches to our minister in London———and in France, if gentlemen wish it [he does not we suppose] with the ultimatum, demanding of them a redress of our grievances, and in the interim authorize the President to accept the service of 40,000 volunteers [if they should offer we presume] to serve for one year, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning—if our demands were not complied, issue letters of marque and reprisal, and take from them their North American colonies. He expressed great apprehension at the prospect of the present dominant party losing their power by their weak and temporising policy, exhorted them to more energy and said the people would bear them out in it. [doubtful.]

Mr. Sawyer followed him in another speech of the same kind.

☞ *CHARITY SERMON.*

THE Rev. BISHOP NEALE, of George-Town, will preach a *Charity Sermon* in the Catholic Church of this place, on Sunday next, the 28th instant, when a collection will be made for the benefit of the *POOR, generally*.

The congregation have got their Organ up and in good order—it will on that day accompany the choir.

The trustees of the Catholic congregation have heard with regret of an attempt having been made to circulate a report, that members of other persuasions are debarred the privilege of visiting their church:

They take this opportunity respectfully to invite the members of the different congregations to attend not only on the present occasion, when "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord,"—but at all other times when their church is open.

January 25.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

JANUARY 20th, 1810.

ORDERED,

That the Superintendant of Police cause a post to be placed at each end of the alley on Cameron-street, leading past the Episcopal church, in such manner as to prevent the passage of carriages, and to make a convenient foot path in said alley, and that the sum of ten dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

ORDERED, That the Superintendant of Police cause the street in the neighborhood of the diagonal pump to be repaired in such manner as to prevent injury to the water of the said pump.

ORDERED, That Jonathan Butcher and William Rhodes be a committee to settle the collector's account and to prepare a general statement for publication.

ORDERED, That the Superintendant of Police be directed to examine Thorn's alley and have it cleared of any manure or offensive substances found therein.

Extract from the minutes,

ADAM LYNN, C. C.

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent for ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side o Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick-streets.

R. Moss.

January 5. 2aw4w

STRONG BEER FOR SALE.

A few barrels of the first quality, made by J. Leonard, Baltimore, of which I shall have a regular supply during the season, price six dollars, barrels returnable.

JEROME PLUMMER.

January 8. 2awtf

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. Nicholls, *Sec'y.*

January 4.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, a GREY MARE, with saddle, bridle, martingale, collar, and saddle bags—it is supposed she was rode off by some person and turned loose. She is 14 hands high, is crest fallen, has a bob tail, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the Printer hereof shall receive the above reward and if brought back with the saddle, bridle, &c. shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars.

January 25. 3t

☞ FRESH FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of fresh English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Bloom and Muscadel Raisins, Sweet Oranges—Also, a few firkins Butter from the back country.

Thomas Patten.

January 24.

☞ Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of *Sebastian Spring Tavern*, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23.

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Jan. Term, 1810.

Ordered, That the executors of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel*, late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 10th day of January, 1810.

Barbara Hellrigle, *Ex'rx.*
Jacob Christian Hellrigel,
John Douglas,
Ex'rs of Christian Ludwick Hellrigel

January 10. 3taw3w.

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (WINCHESTER.)

PRACTISES in the Inferior and Superior Courts of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, and in the Superior Courts of Loudoun.

December 12.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by
HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM-DESTROYING
LOZENGES.

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay-street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath foetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible [illegible] a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though 5 months have nearly elapsed, since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5 1806.

TO H. LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it delieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time the nose, and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging with slimy and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I have received, I have for years past commended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints,

Yours, WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lozenges; Hamilton's Elixir, for Coughs; the celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism; Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Restorative for Debility.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy*, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor

July 31.

To be Rented for a term of years,

THAT valuable tract of Land, called *Preston*, situate on the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, at the junction of four mile creek and Potomac river, and distant two miles from Alexandria, three from Washington and five from George Town.—There are upon the premises a two story dwelling house, containing six rooms and a passage, with a kitchen, carriage house, stables, &c. a large, handsome and highly manured garden, of at least ten acres, in a high state of cultivation, and lately laid off by an experienced gardener, an orchard containing several hundred pear, plumb, cherry and damson trees, with English walnut, quince and mulberry trees, and also upwards of six hundred apple trees, and two or three hundred peach trees, selected with care from the best nurseries, and all in full bearing. The annual average product of the apple orchard alone is estimated at 400 barrels. This tract contains about 180 acres of land, a considerable part whereof has been manured and sown with clover seed The shores afford fish and wild fowl, and one or two good fishing landings. The situation is healthy, elevated and pleasant, in full view of three towns, and is well calculated for a place of public entertainment. Immediate possession may be had and the terms will be made known upon application to

Frances Alexander.

January 23. eotf

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 20th inst. an Apprentice Boy to the Carpenter's Trade, named JOHN MILLER, about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 18 years of age; had on a blue short coat, black cotton velvet pantaloons and yellow waistcoat, and took with him sundry other cloathing. All persons are cautioned against harboring him at their peril. The above reward will be given for returning him to me.

Levin Moreland.

January 28. eo3t

JAMES M. STEWART,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CADIZ,

Sherry Wine by retail or the quarter cask,

Raisins in Kegs,

164 jars Olives, which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms, for cash.

ALSO ON HAND,

A quantity of excellent FIRKIN BUTTER by retail.

January 23. co3t

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, Isaac Dennison, AND Stephen Therne.

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000	is	$75,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	7,000		7,000
2		2,000		4,000
5		1,000		5,000
28		500		14,000
30		200		6,000
50		100		5,000
100		50		5,000
200		20		4,000
10,500		10		105,000
10,924	Prizes,			245,000
24,076	Blanks,			
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is			245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.
1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.*
1st do. 20th do. 250 do from No 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do. 25th do 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive
1st do 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.
1st do. 40th do. 1000
1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers, shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which wil entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22 250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

Nov. 27. eots

For Sale or Hire,

Two smart NEGRO BOYS—the eldest about eighteen, the youngest about twelve years of age.—Enquire of the Printer.

January 16. edtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1809, by the late *Robert T. Hooe*, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke-streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said *R. T. Hooe* lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

ALSO,

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and an half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shown at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30 eo

LOUIS BEELER,

CONFECTIONER,

NEAR THE WASHINGTON TAVERN, KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general that he continues to carry on the Confectionary Business in all its branches, in a manner superior to most, and inferior to none in the United States, from his knowledge of the business, having practised in most of the countries in Europe. By giving previous notice, parties can be supplied with Cakes, ornamented in any form He will dispose of every article in his line, either wholesale or retail, on the most moderate terms.—He has on hand, all kinds of *Confectionaries*; among which are, preserved limes, citrons, orange peel, strawberries, apricots, &c. &c. A large assortment of Martinique Cordial, Wine Bitters, Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Grapes, Oranges, Orange Flower and Rose Water, &c.

All orders will be gratefully received, and executed with particular attention and dispatch.

January 17. eo8t.

N. B On hand, a few boxes best Spanish Cigars, for retail.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2.25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.